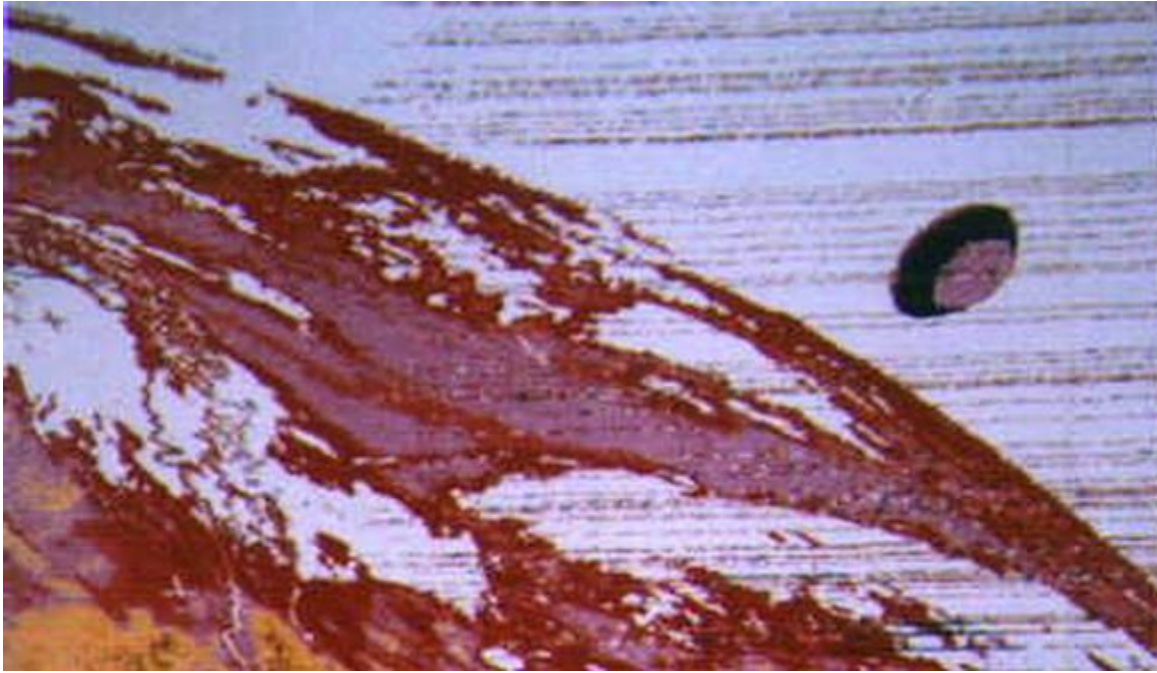


July 17, 1992 - Earth Orbit, GEOS-8 Satellite, Space

<http://www.ufoevidence.org/photographs/section/space/photo40.htm>



background information / description:

CHILEAN TV STATION AIRS SATELLITE'S 400 KM UFO VIDEO:

On Tuesday, January 26, 1999, TV viewers in Chile were astonished when a Santiago station broadcasted satellite video images of disc-shaped UFOs measuring hundreds of miles in diameter.

The video images were aired by Television de la Universidad Catolica (TV-UC) on Canal (Channel) 13. The video footage was shot by Geostationary Orbital Environmental Satellite 8 (GOES-8) on two separate occasions a few years ago.

According to Chilean ufologist Luis Sanchez Perry, the program "showed an

infrared photo taken by GOES-8 on July 17, 1992, clearly showing a large disc-shaped object in outer space above the Pacific Ocean in front of (just west of) the Chilean coast."

According to Mario Vilches, the gigantic saucer measured "400 kilometers (240 miles) in diameter."

The July 1992 image was captured by Servicio Aereo Fotometrico Ltda., an airmapping business in Santiago de Chile, the national capital.

"The lines that can be seen in front of the UFO belong to electromagnetic interference that came from the UFO," Sanchez explained.

THE IMAGE:

At the time the image was taken, GOES-8 was in a geostationary orbit 21,600 miles (36,000 kilometers) above Earth. The huge disc appears to be moving at the same orbital speed as the satellite, approximately 6,696 miles per hour (10,713 kilometers per hour).

"Three more images were taken at 10-minute intervals, and the UFO came through very clear," Sanchez added.

The second GOES-8 video was shot on April 7, 1996. Although the image disappeared very quickly from the GOES website, it was downloaded by Chile's Centro Meteorologico Regional de Antofagasta. This image "shows the UFO over the Atlantic in front of (just east of) the Brazilian coast."

The GOES-8 video images were discussed during the broadcast by two ufologists, Dr. Mario Dussuel of Komite de Estudios de Fenomenos Aereos Anomalous (CEFAA) and Rodrigo Cuadra of Equipe Superior de Investigacion Ovniologica (ESIO). CEFAA is Chile's official national study group, composed of government agencies, local ufologists and the Fuerza Aerea de Chile, FACH (the Chilean Air Force).

In its evening news broadcast on January 26, 1999, Chilean broadcaster Channel 13 aired a story involving a infrared photo taken by the GOES-8 weather satellite (part of the orbiting NOAA series). The image, taken July 17 1992, shows clearly a huge disc shaped object in outer space high above the Pacific Ocean in front of the Chilean coast. This image was captured by "Servicio Aero Fotometrico (SAF) de Santiago" and handed to the local authorities (Air Force). Copies of the images were also given to a few people like Mr. Gustavo Rodriguez, former ATC and UFOlogist who now works for CEFAA (Official UFO Committee).

The original image has been colored for analysis purposes and temperature variation is 40°C between colors. The black ring shows a temperature over 50°C and in the central part about 10°C. The lines that can be seen in front of the UFO belong to electromagnetic interference that apparently emanates from the UFO. Importantly this does not represent a malfunction with this satellite, for similar photo's were taken by GOES image servers around the world and erased very quickly in the U.S.A.

In respect of the picture itself, it is said by experts in satellite image analysis that the object is real and enormous; in fact somewhere between 450 and 500 km in diameter. The UFO is moving at the same speed as the GOES-8 because at least three further frames taken automatically over the following 10 minutes depict the same object very clearly and minus blurring, as one might expect due to the timing of the GOES-8 camera. The GOES-8 is a geostationary satellite positioned some 36,000 km above the earth and travels at 3.1 km/sec.

The curious thing is that 4 years later, on April 7th 1996, a similar thing happened again. Again an image was also taken by GOES-8. The UFO was now over the Atlantic in front of Brazilian coast. It was also huge in size (approx. 400km in diameter). On this occasion the images were recovered by

Centro Meteorologico Regional de Antofagasta, and while I don't have any copies of this I have seen a picture. It is less impressive than the first photo' capture of 1992 and represents a much darker object, showing temperatures of 40°C approximately in its darker zone and -40°C in its more clear parts. This reveals that it emits some sort of energy. Neither the Chilean government nor military have commented on the photographs at this time

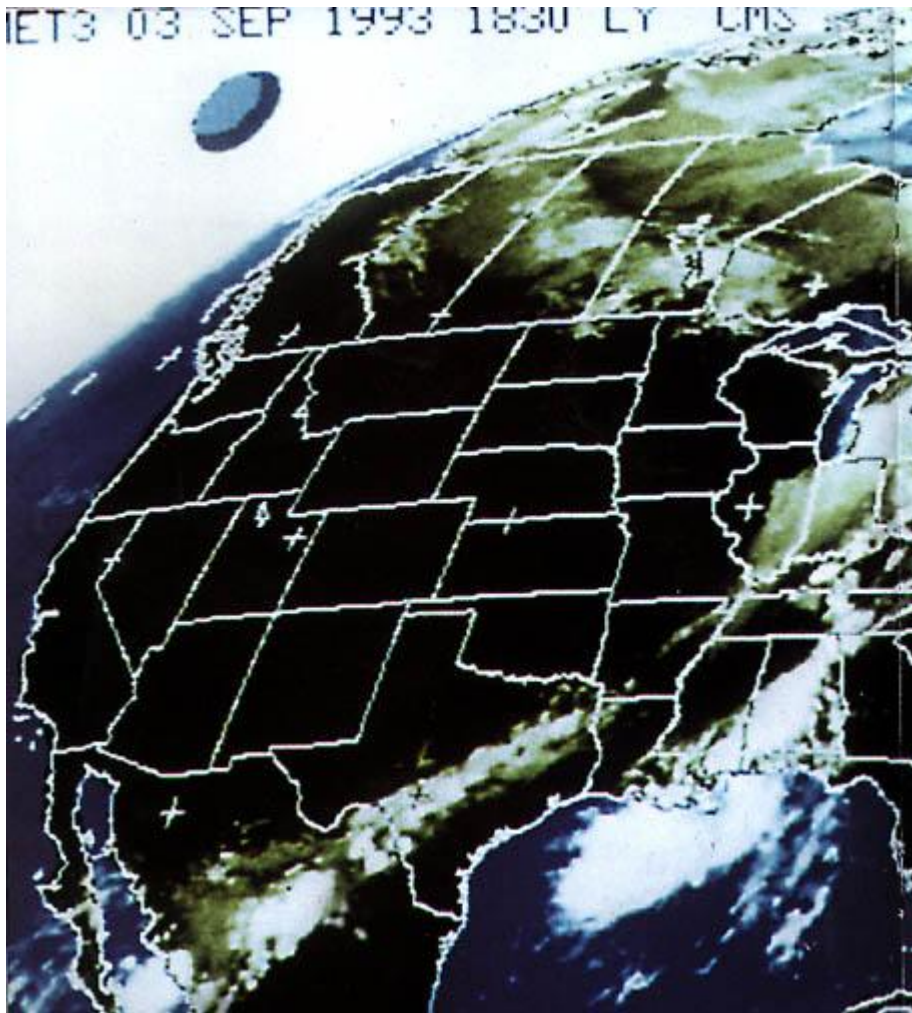
I wish to thank Dr. Mario Dussuel (CEFAA consultant and E.S.I.O. collaborator), and Rodrigo Cuadra (member of E.S.I.O.) for their help gathering parts of this important information.

Luis C. Sanchez Perry
Chilean Director
Skywatch International

Source / Credit: UFOs at Close Sight [Original source webpage / article](#)
Photograph ID: 166 [ID: 166](#)

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September 03, 1993 - Earth Orbit - METEOSAT photo



background information / description:

September 03, 1993,
Earth Orbit - METEOSAT photo

In 1991, the New York State Physics teacher Philip J. Imbrogno discovered that meteorological satellites sometimes send strange images down to Earth. He published several of these images, received from the geosynchronous GOES-Satellites of NOAA, which show egg-shaped objects in the Earth Orbit. Critics immediately came up with an explanation: According to them, they were mere "moonshadows".

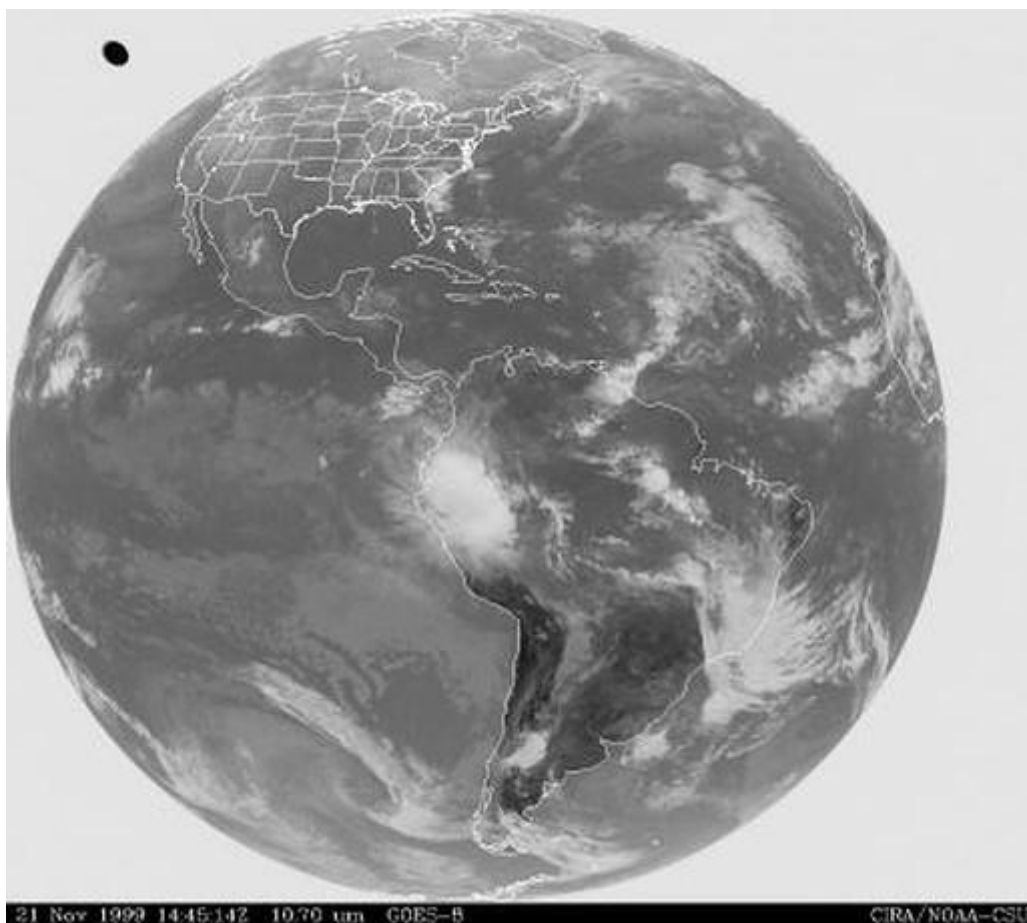
This explanation was maybe acceptable when the first images showed no details. But after Chilean researchers published photos of a structured saturn-shaped craft of 400-600 feet in diameter, it immediately collapsed.

Meanwhile, Italian researcher Adriano Forgione published this image, received by the Italian radio amateur Vittorio Orlando on September 3, 1993 at 6.30 p.m. from the METEOSAT weather satellite, stationed in an altitude of 95.000 feet. In the original as well as in the enlargement, a dome and a surrounding ring are clearly visible. Another moonshadow? Or indeed a "structured craft"?

Source / Credit: Michael Hesemann [Original source webpage / article](#)
Photograph ID: 31 [ID: 31](#)

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November 21, 1999 - Geosynchronous Orbiting Satellite, Space



background information / description:

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric (NOAA) has several Geosynchronous Orbiting Satellites in orbit watching the Earth's weather and environment. On November 21, 1999 at 14:45 hours, one of the satellites caught an amazing photo of a UFO at an estimated hundred miles above the Earth off the state of Washington.

One of the satellites is designed to detect water vapour or clouds from space and when its camera was zoomed in, it was apparent that the craft was giving off vapour. The possibility of a computer error causing the image was completely ruled out. The UFO was present for several minutes and was a structure which radiated heat in the infrared spectrum. It was obviously very large. Similar photos were taken on June 8, 1995 over South America.

Source / Credit: UFO Casebook

Photograph ID: 162 ID: 162

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September, 1993 - Orbit around Earth, NASA Space Shuttle Mission STS-51a





Enlargement of the light metal coloured sphere taken from the video camera on board the Space Shuttle Discovery "STS-51a".

background information / description:

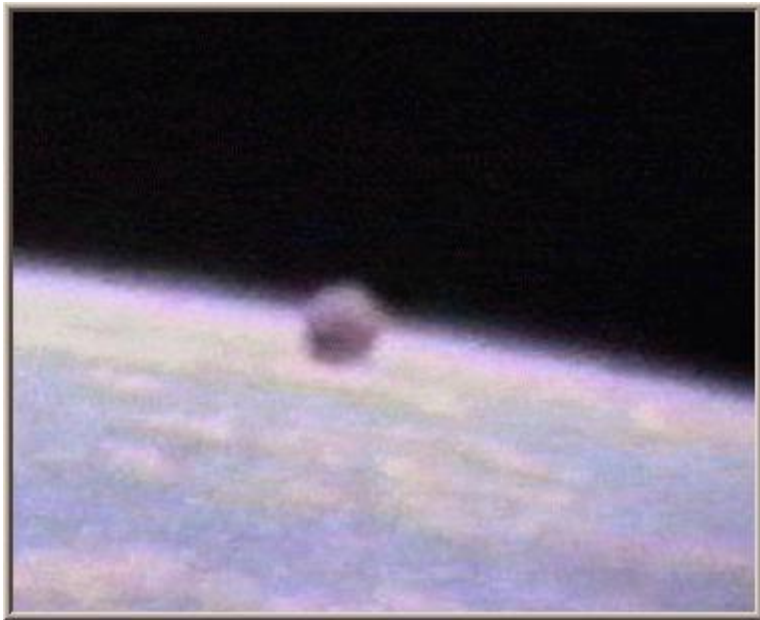
In the approach phase to WESTAR VI, the video camera on board the Space Shuttle Discovery "STS-51a" manages to film a light metal coloured sphere which comes from the left and then disappears to the right. On the background we can see the earth.

Source / Credit: NASA (reprinted on UFO Area) [Original source webpage / article](#)

Photograph ID: 141 [ID: 141](#)

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April, 1991 - Orbit around Earth, NASA Space Shuttle Mission STS-37



background information / description:

During the mission of the Space Shuttle Atlantis "STS-37", a metallic object arrives from the top and then swings in front of the video camera (it moves to the right and to the left, up and down). In the background we can see the earth.

Source / Credit: NASA (reprinted on UFO Area) [Original source webpage / article](#)

Photograph ID: 140 [ID: 140](#)

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April 20, 1972 - Lunar Surface (Moon), NASA Apollo 16 photo



background information / description:

April 20, 1972

Lunar Surface

NASA Apollo 16 photo

An elongated, glowing white, cigar shaped craft hovering over a crater - or simply a reflection? This photo was taken by Apollo-16 just before the April 20, 1972 landing on the Moon. Down left you see the metallic foot of the Lunar Lander. NASA photo AS16-120-19238

Source / Credit: Michael Hesemann [Original source webpage / article](#)
Photograph ID: 40 [ID: 40](#)

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